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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passa and New York Association Perse is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All Information and documents for public use instanty dissomi-nated to the press of the whole country.

### The Hall of Records.

The Register's office, or the Hall of Records, in the City Hall Park, is the only public building in New York that dates back to revolutionary times.

During that conflict New York remained in the control of the Tories, who imprisoned some of their more outspoken antagonists in the Hall of Records. The building became afterward the debtors' prison of the town. It is now one hundred and thirtynine years old, and it is the official repository of the real estate deeds of the city, the most vigorous efforts to secure a modern, spacious, suitable, and fireproof building for the proper safeguarding of these records having failed to bring about any change. Not only is the building old and without the appliances and contrivances for safety now available, but it was always peculiarly unsuitable for its uses. The flooring is of wood, and old books and old papers, inflammable material, are stored about, and the racks, wardrobes, and cases are of pine wood, thus making the danger of serious fire always imminent.

The city of New York derives in a year in fees more than \$100,000 from the collections of the Register, a sum which is applied to the reduction of taxes. The assessed value of real estate is rapidly approaching \$2,000,000,000, and the official records of the titles to such real estate, upon which the city levies taxes and from which the city revenues are chiefly drawn, are on file in this primitive, dilapidated, and dangerous building. Probably the Hall of Records of New York is the repository of more evidence of landed wealth than any other building in the world; but however this may be, it is a fact certainly that for such a repository a building more than one hundred years old is utterly unfitted. Accordingly complaint has frequently been made of the present building by Grand Juries, one of which found this presentment:

"It is totally unfit to be occupied as a public building for any purpose, and its condition is such as to sender it a fit object for condemnation at the hands of the Fire Department, Building Department, and Health Department. It is appalling to contemplate the incalculable and irremediable confusion and uncertainty over titles which would be involved in its

The city of New York, or more properly the county of New York, for the Register's office is a county office, cannot enter upon the construction of any new building withbut permission of the Legislature. Consequently the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has just adopted a resolution talling upon the Sinking Fund Commissioners to secure the necessary authorization for a new Hall of Records, to be devoted to the Register's business only, and not to engreach upon the area of the City Hall Park. The authority should be granted promptly. The danger of loss is now great.

# Governors.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1892, following the Presidential election of that January succeeding, in those Eastern, Middle, and Northern States in which for many years past Presidential elections have been decided in the United States:

DEMOCRAT. Massachusests. Connecticut, Indiana, New York. owa. Pennsylvanta. Kentucky, West Virginia.

These twelve States cast collectively 6,500,-000 votes, considerably more than one-half of the total vote of the United States, and their 201 electoral votes gave the victory to the Democratic national ticket. The one Republican Governor on the list was WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY, Jr., of Ohio, the Presidentelect. This is how these States stand on the Thanksgiving day of 1896 in reference to their Governors in office after January next: REPUBLICAN.

New Jersey. Indiana. New York, Pennsylvania. West Virginia. Maryland,

This is a startling change in four years, with a President elected as a Democrat in the White House, and after a Democratic National Convention had reversed and contradicted Democratic policy for the purpose of escaping responsibility for him.

# The Arithmetic of It Might Have Been.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries appear to derive considerable satisfaction from mathematical computations which show that the change of a comparatively small number of votes, say thirty-five thousand in the whole country, would have reversed the result of the election and put Mr. BRYAN in the White House, notwithstanding the fact that Major McKINLEY's plurality of the electoral vote is ninety-seven, and his majority over BRYAN on the popular vote only a little less than a million, and larger than that of any candidate previously elected as President.

These cipherers of a narrow margin are of two classes: first, those politically interested in demonstrating that the result of Nov. 3 was not an overwhelming victory for the sound-money ticket, and a conclusive verdict against free silver; and, secondly, the ingenious chaps who cultivate paradoxes of all sorts, and delight in showing by figures that big things would have been very different if only a few small things could have been changed here and there.

From either point of view their computations have no significance. The circumstance which they exhibit as phenomenal, is an ordinary and inseparable feature of our electoral system. The system is such that a comparatively unimportant number of changes, rightly distributed, might reverse the result of a sweeping Presidential election, and upset a tremendous electoral majority. This may be seen from the fig-

larger electoral majority than McKINLEY's OVET BRYAN.

That year the vote stood: CLEVELAND, 276; HARRISON, 145; CLEVELAND'S majority, 131. To reverse the result, HARRISON needed just sixty-six electoral votes which CLEVELAND received. HARRISON would have received sixty-eight votes and would have been elected had he carried these

California ..... Delaware ...... n Wisconsin ... ........... 19 Indiana.....15 Total ...

...68

To have carried these six States in 1892 for HARRISON, nothing more was necessary than that voters in each State to the number here set down should have voted for HAR-RISON instead of for CLEVELAND:

California...... 146 Indiana ...... 3,568 253 West Virginia. ..... 1.600 Total change required.....

It will be seen, therefore, that what was regarded as the tidal wave triumph of Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892, depended on the narrow margin of less than 23,000 votes among the twelve million votes cast that year for President. That is to say, if 22,397 citizens properly apportioned among the six States of California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia and Wisconsin, had voted for HARRISON instead of for CLEVELAND, Gen. HARRISON would now be in the White House. Furthermore, it is possible to discover other combinations of a similar nature which would likewise have reversed the result in 1892 by a transfer of votes not much larger in the total than that which is

here postulated. The possibilities of the great and wonder ful might-have-been in politics are almost infinite, but the particular might-have-been which now is attracting attention is unimportant and without special significance.

### Mr. Lamont on Coast Defence.

In his current annual report, Secretary LAMONT gives his decision upon the various recommendations of his subordinates, and particularly of Gen. MILES, Gen. FLAGLER, Gen. CHAIGHILL, and the Fortifications Board, concerning seaboard protection.

The gist of it all is that, at the present rate of progress, "by the end of the fiscal year of 1898 the nation will be fairly safe from foreign invasion," and three years later absolutely invulnerable, at every important port on the Atlantic seaboard, to the most formidable fleets.

The distinctive part which Mr. LAMONT's own administration has had in this work is that of calling upon private resources to aid those of the Government in furnishing emplacements and carriages. This has given a great start to the whole business, which had become very sluggish; and it is to be hoped that he will push on this method during the few months of office that remain

Congress has often been accused of making insufficient appropriations for coast defence, but there are some excuses for it. Those who have had the care of the fortifications have not been ready, until of late, for large expenditures. Years after they were able to make splendid guns, they had no carriages of the disappearing type; and their development for the various calibres has been very slow. It was of no use to accumulate guns that could not be mounted, or to build emplacements with nothing to put in them, although perhaps time might have been saved by having the works planned to the last detail.

Sometimes when money was asked of Congress for certain items, it was shown that there were considerable unexpended balances for such items. The navy has had a way of promptly expending whatever it received; its work also has been done largely by private contractors, and the interest of the latter is to push their work along and get their money

However, the whole path is clear now, and year, this was the political division of the any reasons that may have partly excused Governors-elect, or of the Governors in Congress, up to the last session, for postoffice for terms extending beyond the 1st of | poning liberal appropriations have vanished. We have splendid systems of guns, mortars, carriages and mines. The factory at Watervliet should, therefore, be kept running to its full capacity for a year. The carriage factory at Watertown ought to be kept running for a like period day and night. The fullest demands for projectiles and for submarine mines should be met. The amounts that will be due during the year on contracts already entered into, should, of course, be furnished. Finally, a free hand should be given to make further contracts for whatever can be completed, or nearly completed, within the year provided for, of emplacements or carriages. Whether this takes five, ten, or fifteen millions, no less should be voted.

# Spain's Navy and Ours.

Although it is difficult to suppose that Spain will commit the folly of turning her arms against us on account of her loss or impending loss of Cuba, yet it may be well to note what her chances would be of inflicting damage by such a course.

It need hardly be said that the question involved is that of naval forces, since the problem of transporting troops to our shores is quite different from that of landing them in Cuba, where Spain holds every port and the patriots have not a single ship. To begin with, Spain has a total of one firstclass battle ship, the Pelayo, which was lately, according to the despatches, to have her boilers replaced at Marseilles. She is of 9,900 tons, with a 17%-inch belt, her barbettes having 12-inch armor, and she has a speed of 16 knots. She carries a main battery of two 12%-inch, two 11-inch, one 6.2inch, and twelve 4.7-inch guns. Spain has also two old and slow second-class 7,000ton battle ships, the Numancia and Vitoria; but it was lately announced that two French engineers had gone to Cartagena to alter them into modern vessels.

More important are the four belted cruisers Imperador Carlos V., Almirante Oquende, Vizcaya, and Infanta Maria Teresa. The first of these is of a little over 9,000 tons, and carries two 11-inch, eight 6%-inch, and four 4-inch guns; but she has only two inches of armor on her upper works, More heavily armored are the other three. which have belts 12 inches thick, with 10%-inch turrets, and carry two 11-inch and ten 5%-inch guns, with sixteen smaller pieces. The Princesse de Asturias is sometimes reckoned in, as a sister ship of those just named, but she was only recently launched at Cadiz, and is not available.

Against this total of seven armorclads, of which only five are of much account, we have, to begin with, the three 10,288-ton battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, each of which is not only larger than the Pelayo, Spain's only first-class battle ship, but has a still thicker belt, and of Harveyed steel, quite superior to the Pelayo's compound plating. Their main battery consists of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch long as Manchuria afforded the foreign

when CLEVELAND beat HARRISON by a much | by about one-third, or 1,500 pounds, at each discharge. Then we have the Texas and Maine, of 6,815 and 6,682 tons respectively, with 12-inch armor, the former arrying two 12-inch and six 6-inch, and the latter four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns. Of armored cruisers we have the New York, 8,200 tons, 21 knots, and six 8-inch and twelve 4-inch guns, and the Brooklyn, 9,271 tons, 21.9 knots, and eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch guns. Of monitors we have the Puritan, 6,060 tons, 14-inch armor and four 12-inch and six 4inch guns; the Monterey, 4,084 tons, 18inch armor, and two 12-inch and two 10inch guns; the Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, and Terror, of 3,990 tons and four 10-inch guns, and two of them also two 4-inch guns.

How enormously Spain is outclassed in ermored ships is thus evident at a glance; but in addition we have a dozen singleturret monitors available for harbor defence, and the ram Katahdin, while the battle ship Iowa, of 11,410 tons, with 14 and 15 inches of armor, and carrying four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and six 4-inch guns, which will be ready in the spring, could easily be hurried forward.

The facts just given are absolutely decisive of the naval superiority; but the unarmored cruiser class tells the same story. Spain's only very important protected cruisers are the sister ships Alfonso XIII. and Lepanto, each credited with twenty knots, and carrying four 7.87-inch and six 4.72-inch guns. They are like the Reina Regente, which foundered at sea. Then we have the Castilla, the Navarra, and the Aragon, sister ships of 3,342 tons, or something like our Cincinnati, and the Alfonso XII., Reina Christina, and Reina Mercedes, of 8,000 tons and carrying, we believe, half a dozen 6.34-inch guns.

Against these are to be placed our 7,375speed of about 23 knots, each carrying an the Olympia, 5,870 tons, 21.7 knots, Baltimore, the Boston, the Charleston, the Cincinnati, the Detroit, the Marblehead, the Montgomery, the Newark, the Philadelphia, the Raleigh, and the San Francisco, not to include the Atlanta and Chicago under repair. Here our superlority is marked, as in the armored class.

If we turn to gunboats, Spain shows a somewhat greater number of small craft than ours, but has nothing so large as our three of the Yorktown class, while the Wilmington, Nashville, and Helena, the Machias and Castine, the Petrel and Bancroft, amply furnish us forth in this respect. We should also have many merchant vessels capable of being fitted up rapidly as gunboats. Thus Spain, with her Enseñada, Isla de Cuba, and Isla de Luzon, of 1,000 tons, and her Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio Ulloa, Conde de Venadite, and Infanta Isabel, of 1,130 tons, and her nine torpedo gun vessels, ranging from 458 tons to the Filipinas of 750, is still far below us in the unarmored class of war vessels as a whole. Some displacements may differ a little from those here given, but the essential fact remains.

In torpedo boats alone does Spain excel us. Yet they are in large part of less than 100 tons displacement, and the question arises how many could cross the Atlan-The two best are presumably the tic. 28-knot destroyers Furor and Terror, just completed at Glasgow. But our own torpedo boats are now rapidly coming forward, and, taking into account their vast advantage in operating from a home base, our forces would have nothing to fear.

To sum it all up, wholly apart from the cooperation of our land defences, Spain's navy would invite destruction by attacking ours, and any of her vessels would be lucky that escaped it.

# The Latest News from China.

According to a telegram from Tokio, a convention was concluded on Sept. 30 whereby some remarkable concessions were made by the Chinese Government to Russia, the consideration being, of course, the Czar's intervention to obtain Japan's retrocession of the Liau-Tung peninsula and his procurement of the money needed to meet the first installment of the war indemnity. Let us mark what these concessions are and consider how they are likely to affect the future position of the Manchu dynasty. The convention provides that the Trans-

Siberian railway may be carried straight through Manchuria, thus avoiding the circuitous route along the Amoor River. It is also agreed that the projected Chinese system of railways shall be brought into connection with the Russian, and, further, that China may, if she chooses, delegate to Russia the task of constructing the contemplated lines from Kirin to Shan-Hai-Kuan and Port Arthur. It is also provided that lines forming part of the Russian system. but running through Chinese territory, shall be purchasable by China after a period of thirty years, and that lines forming part of the Chinese system, but built by Russia at China's request. may be purchased by China after a period of ten years. It is improbable that the option thus stipulated for will ever be exercised. All the money that the Pekin Government can secure for many years to come will be needed to discharge the indemnity due Japan, to equip a new army with perfected weapons, and to construct a new armored fleet. For the last-named purpose alone a huge sum will be needed, if it be true that Li HUNG CHANG has determined to acquire no fewer than six great ironclads, besides twelve armored cruisers of the first class and twenty of the second and third class. Pending the very doubtful exercise of the option mentioned, which is probably asked for merely to 'save the face" of the Chinese Emperor, his Manchurian and Chinese subjects dwelling along the lines which are to be built by the Czar's engineers will become habituated to the presence and ascendancy of the Russians. For the latter are to have the right not only to station troops along all the railways constructed by them, but also to work mines throughout Manchuria. Other clauses of the convention provide that China's Manchurian levies shall be drilled by Russian officers, and also lease to Russia part of Kiauchow, and covenant that in cases of emergency Russia shall have the use of Port

stipulated for Russian traders and travellers. The practical outcome of these extraordinary concessions will be that by the end of thirty years the whole of the Chinese Empire north of the Great Wall will be controlled by Russia, and the Gulf of Pechi-li will have become virtually a Russian lake. A glance at the map will show that such a state of things would be incompatible with the maintenance of the capital at Pekin, and there are, therefore, good grounds for crediting the report that the Chinese court contemplates removal to a point nearer the centre of the empire. As ure of the Presidential election of 1892, | guns, only seighing the Pelayo in projectiles | Manchu dynasty its only solid basis of sup-

Arthur and Talien. Every facility is also

port, the instinct of self-preservation would naturally fix the Emperors of that house at Pekin, which is only a short distance south of the Great Wall. But the moment Manchuria becomes virtually Russian, Pekin becomes insecure, and the sole expedient course left to the Manchu dynasty, if it would retain its independence, is to invoke the support of its Chinese subjects, and, to that end, to place itself in the heart of the country. If the court wishes to appeal to historical asso ciations, it might be expected to go to Nankin, which was the capital during the brightest period of the Ming dynasty, but perhaps the connection of that city with the Tae-Ping rebellion would render residence there distasteful. According to the report which comes to us, the place seected is Hankow, situated on the northern bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang at its junction with the Han River, about four hundred and fifty miles west of Shanghai. On the face, of things, there are several objections to the choice of this town. By the Chinese themselves Hankow has never been considered a separate city, but as a mere suburb of the adjacent city of Hanyang. The town may, also, be said to stand in a somewhat similar relation to Wu-chang, the capital of the province of Hupch, which lies imme diately opposite on the southern bank of the Yang-tse-Klang. On the other hand Hankow has been for some time the principal commercial centre of the middle portion of the Chinese Empire, and there is a great concentration of population in the immediate neighborhood. Before the Tae-Ping war, the brunt of which fell on this region, the three sister cities of Hankow, Hanyang, and Wu-chang are said to have had over five million inhabitants. At present Hankow has from six hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand. It is, however, a free port, and there are four foreign settlements, belonging respectively ton Minneapolis and Columbia, with their to the Russians, the British, the French, and the Germans. The establishment of the S-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns; seat of empire in an open port accessible at all times to foreigners, would certainly imand four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns; the ply a striking change of view on the part of the dynasty, and at first, perhaps, would be regarded with misgiving by its Chinese subjects. It may be argued, however, that the great distance of Hankow from the sea, and the ease with which the Yang-tse-Kiang might be fortified at many points, render the place exceedingly defensible; while the choice of it may commend itself to a progressive Minister, like LI HUNG CHANG, by the knowledge that the | been cleared away the books are read aloud by construction of railways northward to Pekin and southward to Canton would quickly

follow the removal of the court to Hankow. On the whole there seems to be no doubt that a great awakening of China cannot be long deferred. The presence of the Russians in Manchuria, and the resultant development of that hitherto neglected province, cannot fall to operate as impressive object lessons; and the new and difficult situation created for the Manchu dynasty, whereby it is forced to seek new champions and new resources among the natives of China proper, must needs strengthen the intelligent hands

of LI HUNG CHANG.

### Mr. John E. Redmond Here.

It is to be hoped that all American wellwishers of Ireland will welcome Mr. John E. REDMOND, who visits this country, not with the design of promoting the interests of any particular faction of the Home Rule party, but for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures entitled "Fifteen Years good name.
in Parliament." When one recalls how many obscure British writers have flocked to this country in quest of notoriety and dollars, and have not come wholly in vain, it is reasonable to believe that a man of Mr. RED-MOND's distinction will have remarkable suc-

An almost romantic interest attaches to Mr. REDMOND's personality. He has occupled in Parliament for fifteen years the father and his grandfather, and he has kept of our fellow citizens have imposed upon us." it in the teeth of the efforts of the great ma- These misguided actions have imposed upon stanchest of the little band of warm-hearted Irishmen who refused to abandon Mr. PAR-NELL, when, at the bidding of Mr. GLAD-STONE, the greater part of the followers of the Irish chief forsook him. Mr. JOHN E. RED-MOND for his part contended that Mr. PAR-NELL must be upheld, not only as a matter of personal loyalty, but as a matter of party policy; for he predicted that the deserters would inevitably sink into the position of mere henchmen of the British Liberals, and would be unable to maintain that position of absolute independence which, as experience has shown, was indispensable to the fulfilment of PARNELL's programme.

But whatever the friends of Ireland it this country may think of the proceedings in committee room No. 13, and of their consequences, none will deay that Mr. John E. REDMOND is a true-hearted Irishman, who has brought to the service of his country abilities of a high order, being, with the possible exception of Mr. SEXTON, the most fluent, finished, and effective orator in the home rule ranks. If any man is qualified to tell the eventful story of the last fifteen years in Parliament, it is Mr. REDMOND: and we bespeak for him a most cordial reception on the part of all intelligent persons interested in current history.

The excitement of Boston over Mr. MAC-Monnies's "Bacchante" continues to rage like the heathen. The highest temperature reported is that of one Rev. Dr. JAMES BOYD BRADY, who has devoted a sermon to the trustees of the Public Library and burned them at the stake for accepting the offending statue. The Rev. Dr. JAMES BOYD BRADY'S incandescent sermon flamed with language like this:

"This is treason! I charge these men with treason, treason, treason! Damnable, helilsh treason! That's what it is. Treason to city, State, and country, world, virtue, and treason to Almights Goo!"

From which it will be seen that the Rev. Dr. JAMES BOYD BRADY has a very bad case of the Interjections and needs to go to Chelsea a few days for rest. It seems strange that only an imaginative and a beautiful work of art bring on an attack of the interjections in Poston. Such horrors as the Cass Monument and the CRISPUS ATTUCKS Monument, horrars at the sight of which passing horses and sparrows drop dead in agony, never move anybody to wrath in Boston. Mr. MacMonnies ought to visit those remarkable works, provided he has the constitution. They are among the chief wonders and atrecities of the world.

One would suppose that the braver men in the German army must suffer humiliation from those frequent addresses of the Kalser to his troops, urging them to honor his coat, to fight without fear in the day of battle, and to manifest their loyalty to their war lord, and all that sort of thing. The organcy of his appeals, his periodical reiteration of them, and his belief that they are so greatly needed, would lead one to think that his army doesn't care a rap for his coat, and is made up of men who dread the battlefield, and who are disposed to play monkey tricks with their pompous war lord. The Kaiser's speeches are calculated to throw discredit upon his army. The language of them is dishonoring to it.

There is no sovereign other than WILLIAM II. who considers it necessary to galvanize the

courage of the men who wear his coat. One cannot think of the Czar of Russia making such speeches to his army as the Kaiser makes. Gen. GRANT had no need of making them, nor Gen. LEE.

The German troops are as warlike as need be: but the German imperial commander seems to be afraid, even in a time of peace, that their spunk will leave them when they face an enemy. He must be a timid fellow, though he is nearly forty years old.

In the pamphlet published in Spanish vesterday by Senor José DE ARMAS-CARDENAS IL does not appear that the author went to Spain to confer with Prime Minister Canovas, with the official character of "a diplomatic agent from the Cuban Junta" or a "diplomatic agent of the Cuban Government."

On the contrary it is already stated in the pamphlet that Seffor Annas's mission was of a private character. If he succeeded, he was sure of the approval of Senor Palma and the acceptance by the Cuban Government of a proposal "from Spain" to sell the Island to the revolutionists. But the importance of the statement s just that Seffor Canovas agreed to make the proposal "first on the part of Spain," though eithout any guarantes for the Cubans that it should be fulfilled.

Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN has followed his plendid ante-election services to the country with reiterated assurances of undiminished loyalty to the ideas which he defended during the campaign, and he has capped all this with this declaration, to which all statesmen must submit if they would deal rationally with the question of silver and gold currency:

"There is another lesson to be learned from this ampaign. We should meet error fairly and squarely. Let us meet free silverism squarely, and not take refuge in twaddie and nonsense about bimetallism and international agreements."

When the aforesaid twaddle about bimetallism and international agreements has sunk out of eight, the United States will be ready for prosperity and progress in earnest.

GEORGE MUREDITH presents each of his servants with a copy of his novels. - Information on its Travels.

The gift is beyond price, and must be much more welcome to the recipients than would be Christmas boxes stuffed with the gauds of Ox-ford street. An author's copy of each one of the novels! Fortunate servants, if only they know when they are well off. They must constitute one of the most improved and improving households in the world. Why, the amount of epigram disengaged must be so great as any serated waters for the table. And the poetry. It must be hard to tear one's self away from so much poetry and answer the bell or open the marmalade. After everything has Mr. MEREDITH's servants in succession. None of them will take an evening or a Sunday out, They have at home an engressing occupation which transcends mere amusement. The cook does not hesitate to say that it is better than juggling, and as for the butler, he is the most accomplished and amazing butler in the world. He gets his language out of the novels, and there is none more beautiful. He says it reminds him of the sea at Margate, but the little housemaid, casting her really fine eyes upward, and clasping her hands in ecstasy, de-clares that "them books is full of words that is just 'eavenly." It is a serious family of servants, of course, but what solid intellectual comfort they do take. And Mr. MEREDITH has just given them a dictionary.

It cost Tennessee \$1,526,241 to take care of her schools and \$1,500,000 to provide for her crimi-nals last year.—Albany Times canon.

And there is one set of desperate criminals that she has not yet shut up in jail. The scoundrels who cheat at elections and make popular government in Tennessee depend upon fraud are still at large. They must be hunted down and punished if Tennessee is to regain her

Governor STONE of Missouri made wry faces in his Thanksgiving proclamation, and didn't try to hide the billious and prostrated condition of his soul on account of the tribulations of Popocracy. Another mourner, muttering and grumpling in his thanks, is Governor CLARKE of Arkansas. He is in the rebellious frame of spirit in which the Governor of Arkansas might be expected to be, "Our only cause for murmur or complaint," he writes, with a vicious scratching of his pen. " is to be same Irish seat, which was held by his found in such things as the misguided actions jority of the Irish Nationalists to oust him. CLARKE and his brethren the necessity of paying their debts in as good money as they borrowed and have prevented the Supreme Court of the United States from being turned into a Populist powwow. Naturally murmu and complaint arise at such outrages of the

"SANTIAGO for Spain!" used to be the cry of the Spanish armies in old times, when those armies were so o ten victorious. The ere has been raised by " EVLER'S army in Cuba, but defeat for Spain | as always followed it. It conjures not as erst it conjured, perhaps because a butcher stands for Spain in Cuba. According to Spanish legend, SANTIAGO had two heads and it would seem that there is a scowl for WEYLER on the face of both of them.

# A Discorning Newsman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIZE I took an ele-vated railroad train at West 1100's street to go downtown on Saturday moraling, liefore entering the clevator to reach the station, I approached one of the several newsstands that were doing a thriving business to purchase a paper I have read since boyhood-Tur Sox, Before I was within ten feet of the stand. and before I had opened my mouth, the dealer he'd out to me a copy of The firs. I was surprised at his anticipation of my want, and I said thow do you know that I desire this newspaper? I am not one of yoursustomers, in fact, I have not taken a train at this station for a year." "Oh." he replied, "Lean tell by your appearance. I racely make a mistake." Is not be a sagnetous newsman? I can understand that one may learn by observation to the guite store solid in detecting the readers of the "fable" publications. but now is one to tell that a man reads. The B veps citically NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

# Rich Men and Poor Men in the Cubin t,

From the Courier Lournal.

The richest man in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet now is the new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Francis, He has leased the beautiful residence of ex Senator Sawyer in the Northwest and will entertain handsomely this scason. Next to Secretary Francis. Secretary Lamont follows as the best off in this vorid's goods. Eight years ago he was toor, but Metropolitan Traction stock in New York city made him several hundred thousand deliars. He got in on the ground floor and is now floating with the stock on the roof. Attorney General Har men has sufficient to beep the wolf from the door. So has Secretary Olney, Secretary Morton, Secretary Carlisle, Postmaster-General Wilson, and Secretary Herbert are compelled to ask for their e" in bank several times a month. The President is a millionaire.

# A Warning to Girls Going West.

From the Ressland - (B. C.) We find from our mall that many honest verying girls in castern Canada and the eastern part of the United States are preparing to emigrate to Resoland on the strength of assurance that thousands of them can find employment or husbands. A little mining camp in Colorado was once advertised in the same heartless and silly way, with the result that within two months eighty girls arrived from the last ern States looking for work. A few, very few, had the good fortune to get married. Charitable provide got hold of a few more and sent them back home. Of the rest the less said the better. We want no such nisfortune to mar the fair name of Rossiand.

Sticking to the Truth. From the Indianapolis Journal "Have you steam heat?" asked the prospective And the janitor, who had been through a "ravisa".

could only answer: " We have steam pipes." From the Chicago Daily Tribune. "Git a mornin' pa-a-a-peri" yelled the newebor-

M'KINLEY'S TARIFF IDEAS.

Eit Perkins Condenses the President-Eteat's Views After Talking with Him. CANTON, O., Nov. 21,-Having an engagement at Masillon last night, connected by street out with Canton, I spent a part of the morning with the President-elect. When I asked a Cantoness

if the street railroad ran up by McKinley's home be said: "No, the street railroad doesn't run anywhere; it stands right still. But you take that car at the Court House, go up Main street five blocks through that big triumphal arch, and when you come to a wooden cottage with all the pickets

stolen out of the fence, and the yard all trodden down harder than the National Turnpike, that's the Major's place!" I found the President-elect in a happy mood. His face was flushed with the health that comes

from temperance, prosperity, and a pure conscience, and his eyes fairly danced with intelligence and joy. Every man in Canton is his friend, and his companions are full of love and admiration. Major McKenly, for that is what they all

call him, has no secrets. His life and works are an open book. He has one hobby, and that is to gain fame by making this country prosperous again. He believes he can do it. He believes in his theory of a good tariff for revenue as much as he believes in his religion. He says what made prosperity for thirty years and paid \$2,000-00,000 of the national debt will do it again. Less than that will make a deficit and run us in debt. He believes our whole financial trouble has come from reducing the tariff and killing reciprocity. He believes the two armies now fighting in Cuba should be eating our flour today which, by a bad policy, is prohibited from going there. He believes we are getting a hunared million dollars' worth of cloth, pottery, silk carpets and laces from Europe every year that would have been and were made here by the old tariff. He believes the Wilson bill has blessed England and cursed America. He believes the \$200,000,000 of bonds sold by Cleveland were used to pay the expenses of the Government, and that our gold went out to pay the balance we owed Europe after buying more stuff than we sold her. He believes that to get the same old revenue, through a lower tariff, we will have to buy more goods, and that when we buy them from Europe our own mills stop and our own labor becomes idle. He believes that the whole silver scare was brought on by Cleveland making silver coinage a scapegoat for a deficit brought on by the Wilson bill, and that without Cleveland the allver discussion would never have come up. Cleveland's false charge made the Democrate, Republicans, and Populista of the silver States mad. Major McKinley believes to do away with the necessity of buying that if Cleveland had had a tariff for revenue and reciprocity put back, prosperity would have come and there would have been no silver party

You ask in New York how much McKinley will change the tariff. I know Major McKinley, and I believe I can

prophesy just what he will do. First-He will make the duty on woollen cloths, velvets, and plushes both specific and ad valorem, and raise the tariff just high enough to have them made in the United States without lowering our wages. He will not have our gold going to Bradford to buy these things while our

own mills are idle. Secondly-We are making three-fourths of our tin and plate glass now. The Wilson bill cut the tariff on tin from 2.20 to 1.10 in order to kill the industry. It did kill it in the Eastern States, where coal was used, but Providence sent free gas to Indiana, and they are now making gas tin from the block plate up for \$4 a bex, that used to cost \$6 in Wales. So tin and plate glass will probably not be touched. Plate glass that used to sell for \$2.40 a square foot, is ow selling for 40 cents-made at home. The tin tariff may go up from 1.10 cents per pound to centura pound, so that it can be made again with profit with coal,

Thirdly-A ten-cent tariff will be put back on wool. McKinley believes that it has not been a good policy to send \$100,000,000 in gold to Asia and Australia for wool during the last four years when we could have given \$110,000,000 for it to Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylwhen sheared and washed, is a manufactured

Fourthly-McKinler will recommend a tariff on German and English linen high enough to bring Helfast linen manufacturers to the United States, where they can manufacture European flax, which will come in free. He will capture this \$25,000,000 linen industry as he captured the tin place class and nottery industries.

Fifthly - McKinley's alm will be to increase the product of sugar in Nebraska and California, flax in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota, and so increase the sheep industry, where wheat used to grow in the Northwest, that 100,000,000 bushels less of wheat will be raised, wool and flax will take its place, and dollar wheat will come to the farmer again.

Sixthay McKinley will urge a tariff on manufactured lumber grain eggs and meat against Canada. He will make this tariff as high as their tariff is against us. Cattle, sleep, and horses will have a specific duty against them, which Canada will pay. Our Custom Houses along the Canadian border have not paid expenses during the last four years. They will be made to pay a revenue. Canada has a prohibitory duty of three cents a pound against American meat now, and McKinley will see that it does not continue. He will set all our mills to running, let the laboring men earn \$9,000,000,000 a year as they earned in 1891. This will make money so plenty that there will be no further er, about coining more silver, for the \$580,will get into the hands of the people.

eventhly -In regard to coinage of silver, Me-Kinley will favor it as soon as more silver is needed, but he will let the nation buy it at the market price, as we have done for years, and make every dollar coined as good as gold. ELI PERKINS.

#### Nothing Like Electricity. From the Norning Oregonian.

New uses for electricity are constantly being ilserovered. A flat dealer runs a wire up through this country and showes it into a lines showed from the constant of the consta

Verterday a local dealer in pickles, who has a dozen varieties on display in pans set on top of the different casks, had a wire run along with a little branch of copier wire running into each part. This charged the pickles so that any one putting a finger in the pan to sample one received a smart shock, and whether this was intended to keep people from sampling the pickles or as a joke out those who hieraded to do so, is not known; but after putting a finger near one pan no one attempted to tomen another. If one and up the pan se put his lamid on the pickles as received no notherable shock, but the sensitive and a finger put near a pickle resensitive cuit of a finger put near a pickle re-

### By Rall to the Yokon. From the Min tempetic Journal.

Sparrie, Wash, Nov. 23. Articles of incororation of a biomer railroad for Alaska was
ad in this city. The incorporators are A. H.
least, historice McStelecanai Constantine L.
Vash, it is called the Familie and Arctic Railare and Navigation company, its proposed
and commences at a point at the head of
ann tahal, at Shkagway flay, and theree to
amount lake, adjunce of twenty miles, which
all do away with the greatest hardship incient to the tripinot the Yuson, as it will save
be hardy lainer the necessity of packing his
nodices over the mountains and through the
again Chilkat Fass. Semmit Lake is a feeder
the upper Yukon, and from there it is comanatively easy to reach from there it is comanatively easy to reach the mining centres
it is also the intention of the corporation to is the banks of that river; is also the intention of the corporation to bents on summit Lake and the upper porsof the Yukon, so that passengers and supcan be comfortably carried to the golding regions. The capital stock is put at 03,000.

Building a Roman House in Connecticut. From the Hartford Courant.

A Torrington Italian is building a house which is a reproduction of the old country houses in Italy. The main and his wife and enliders are doing all the work. It has three shries each attry being suite low, and is entirely make out of state cobbles and broken fragments found of the ground of it has the corners are many built of brick in Indented sections. The doorways and window openings are also of brick. The windows in the recent story have lightly arched, and in the third story have lightly arched, and in the third story have from an arches. The cornice is of brick with creaments projecting points. The inside partitions are built of the same kind of stone and are about twenty inches thick. The house is perfectly square, with a flat roof.

THE SOUTHERN GIRL

Another View of Her Accomplishments and Her Good Common Sens

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIT: I like girls they are among the few humans of whom pever weary, and perhaps that is the reason I

wish to write of a class, Southern girls, written of in last Sunday's Sun. The Southern girl is many-sided. That is acknowledged of all women, so in that particular

she is not singular. As for her belief in men, an! there the Southern girl is subtle. If she has any misgivings she is very quiet about them. She recognises the fact that human nature does not make its highest efforts for those who hopelessly accept it at its worst. She is full of sentiment, and has a secret conviction as to her own powers of keeping men straight through a seeming beiles in their nobility and chivalry. She is wary in her coquetry. She is artistic, but she combines conscience with art in her own little innocent way, and in sweetest modesty evades committing herself by word or deed. Her code in firting is, "You can's hart the man; but be careful, don't hurt yourself." When her conquests become victims she enjoya a feeling of compassion and tenderness loward them. She nalvely assures herself that it is good for Jack to be in love with her because she has a good influence over him. She makes him promise to stop drinking, and takes

makes him promise to stop drinking, and takes genuine pride in making him show up at church regularly. She has that motherly feeling for men which is always a part of a good woman's love, and she never neglects to praise and coax him as a nother often does a wilful child.

She is seldom mercenary; first, because she is not ashamed of her poverty; second, because she has so often seen the revolting combination of wealth and vulgarity. Her poverty is the badge of her good blood, and every Southern woman is proud of her ancestry. She know what the aristocracy of the South lost their wealth during the war, and much prefers to accept the devotions of the congenial men is her own class to those of others who, from a mercenary standpoint, are considered "good catches."

It is not only possible for her to live to be twenty, but for her to her to live to be forty "withous

wealth during the war, and much prefers to accept the devotions of the congenial men in her own class to those of others who, from a mercenary standpoint, are considered "good catches."

It is not only possible for her to live to be twenty, but for her to live to be forty "without ever having dined or supped outside a private house." With fow exceptions, Southern people have their own homes, and it is considered a very doubtful compliment for a man to entertain his guests at a hotel or restaurant. For a woman, such a thing is unheard of.

A Southern girl can turn her last season's ball gown his de out and upside down and make it look almost as good as new; she can darn the parlor curtains, twist the shabby spots of the furniture into the shadows, and make an evening bonnet out of next to nothing, because she loves to appear at her best and loves pretty things, but most of all because she wishes to hide from the watchful eyes of her parents their lack of means to surround her with the beautiful things their hearts prompt them to supply.

She is not learned as to schools, for her opportunities are extremely limited, but she is clever, quick and resourceful. She has read her few books understandingly, remembers them wall and can talk of them fluently.

Quite recently a Southern woman coming to New York called on a woman widely known for ability and culture. She entered the parior with her caller's card in her hand, and said:

"I am glad to see you. I see from your card that you are from the South, and I always find Southern girls so intelligent and interesting."

The Southern girl is conscious of her ignorance and is anxious to learn, hence she is quick. When she starts out to work in the world she has not only to commat her own innate distasts for pushing among and rubbing against Tom, Dick, and Harry, but she has the doubly hard task of pacifying the prejudices of her work and to refran from telling of all the unpleasantness to which she may be subjected. She is not asking in the house of the men with whom it wo

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Munkacsy's large "Ecce Home," painted for the Budapest exhibition, has been started on a tour of the principal cities of Europe, as was done with his "Christ Before Pilate." The picture is described as being even more realistic than his earlier paint-

ings, and as being hard in color. A quick piece of engineering work was carried out one Saturday night recently on the Great Eastern Railway, near Ely. An old bridge of 130 feet spaover the River Ouse was taken down in six hours and a new single-span bridge that had been erect ed slongside was lifted up on a set of trolleys and put in its place in two hours more, only one regular Sunday train having been delayed.

Spanish indolence extends even to the lighthous service. On the dangerous Bay of Blacay, the light on Cape Finisterre, one of the most important on any coast, is lighted often as late as an hour after sunset, and then the machinery that should make it flash is not always set in motion, so that it ap pears as a fixed light instead of one flashing at balfminute intervals. Dangerous irregularities are reported of the light at Cape Vilano, further north.

Kirkman & Son, the oldest firm of plane manufacturers in England, and, next to J. B. Stretch und Söhne of Vienna, the oldest in the world, has just given up business, sold its plant, and become merged in Collard & Collard, who date from 1767. The first Kirkman appeared in England in 1720, and in 1789 married the widow who had established his harpischord works twentythree years before. The Broadwoods go back to 1732 and the Erards, the eldest French manufacturers, to 1772.

Many important political documents in the posession of the late Cardinal Hobeniohe have disappeared since his death. According to the London Standard's correspondent at Rome, they are in Some of the papers relate to the flight of Pius IX. to Gacta, the establishment of the Roman republic, and the relations of the Pope with the Liberals. Robeniohe accompanied Plus IX, in his flight, Other papers deal with the Kulturkampf in Germany. The publication of the papers, it is asserted, will do harm to the Papacy.

Princess de Caraman Chimay's elopement with a Hungarian gypsy band leader has turned the attention of Paris away from the similar case of Palikaris Ferko, who died there the other tay. He appeared as conductor of a llungarian band at the 1889 exhibition, and though he was small and ugly, fascinated a rich young unmarried girl of respeciable parentage. She took the violinist to live with her, bought off his wife for \$4,000, and spen \$200,000 a year on him, till her relatives stopped her by obtaining a consell judicione for her, the still had money enough, however, to enable him to drink himself to death.

An extraordinary addition to the powers of the Speaker is reported by In Figure, which guarantees the accuracy of the facts, but discreetly refuses to state whether it is the President of the Senate or of the Chamber of Deputtes that has been called upon to exercise it. A member of one of the two houses, having assured himself that a fellow member was paying too much attention to his wife, went to the President and called upon him to preserve the dignity of the assembly by putting a stop to the affair. The President summoned the erring member and asked him to change his conduct, saying: "If not for the husband's sake, do it The culput promised to behave better, but he could not keep the story to himself.

Sarah Bernhardt is to have a glorification in Paris soon. It will begin with a complimentary break-fast, after which she will perform at the Renais. sance Theatre in an act of "Phidre" and other as lections from her repertory. François Coppie, José de Hérécia, Catelle Mendés, and other posts will then recite verses composed to her honor. The poems, together with a hymn addressed to her by Armand Silvestre, will be printed in a book attorned with pictures by Penjamia Constant, Carolus Duran, Clairin, Gerven, Rochegrosse, and other artists, and Roty, the engraver, has made ; medal with her head for the occasion. It is not stated whether the commemoration is for her sitver or her golden jubilee. Her arst appearance co the stage was thirty four years ago.

A July Game ts " Pillow-Bex ?" Invite your friends in to play it. They will all b.